

# PRESS RELEASE

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index (2018=100)

January 2025

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**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Biliran Province by  
Commodity Group  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

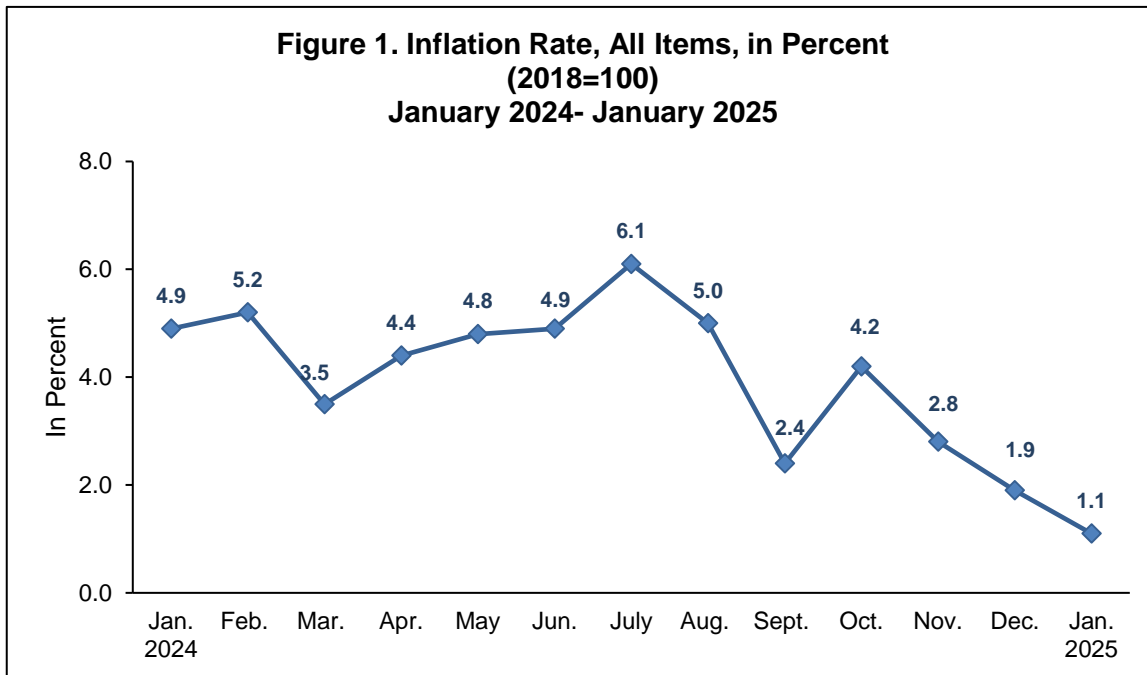
Commodity Group	Jan 2025	Dec 2024	Jan 2024	Year-to-date*
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	-0.9	1.1	9.0	-0.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	2.5	2.2	4.6	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	6.4	6.2	4.6	6.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	6.6	5.8	3.4	6.6
Health	3.5	3.4	1.7	3.5
Transport	1.4	-0.7	-2.7	1.4
Information and Communication	2.7	2.7	0.4	2.7
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	8.4	8.8	5.0	8.4
Education Services	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	3.6	4.9	8.4	3.6
Financial Services	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	7.0	7.1	2.8	7.0

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

Philippine Statistics Authority

\*Year-on-year change of CPI for January 2025 vs. 2024





Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority

The inflation rate (IR) in Biliran Province decreased further to 1.1 percent in January 2025, from 1.9 percent in December 2024. Meanwhile, the inflation rate in January 2024 was higher at 4.9 percent. (Figure 1, Table A and Table B)

The downtrend in the province's inflation in January 2025 was primarily influenced by food and non-alcoholic beverages with an annual decrease of 0.9 percent from 1.1 percent annual increase in December 2024. Restaurants and accommodation services came in next with 3.6 percent during the month from 4.9 percent in the previous month. Also contributing to the downtrend was recreation, sport and culture with 8.4 percent from 8.8 percent. These commodity groups accounted for 92.7 percent, 6.1 percent, and 0.7 percent share to the downtrend in the inflation rate in the province, respectively.

The personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services also recorded lower inflation rate at 7.0 percent during the month from 7.1 percent in the previous month.

On the other hand, higher year-on-year price movements in January 2025 were observed in the following commodity groups:

- a. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 2.5 percent from 2.2 percent;
- b. Clothing and footwear at 6.4 percent from 6.2 percent;
- c. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance at 6.6 percent from 5.8 percent; and
- d. Health at 3.5 percent from 3.4 percent;



Meanwhile, the following commodity group retained their previous month's respective annual rates (Table A):

- a. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 0.3 percent;
- b. Information and communication at 2.7 percent; and
- c. Education services at 0.0 percent.

The transport group recorded an annual increase of 1.4 percent in January 2025 from an annual decrease of 0.7 percent in December 2024. In addition, financial services recorded zero percent inflation during the month from an annual decrease of 0.1 percent in the previous month.

Food inflation in the province recorded an annual decline of 1.5 percent in January 2025 from 0.7 percent annual increase in December 2024. The deceleration of food inflation rate in January 2025 was mainly influenced by cereals and cereal products with an annual decrease of 6.7 percent during the month from 0.1 percent annual increase in December 2024. This was followed by fish and other seafood with faster annual decline of 4.9 percent during the month from an annual decrease of 2.1 percent in the previous month. Fruits and nuts also contributed to the downtrend with 5.0 percent inflation during the month from 10.2 percent inflation in the previous month.

Rice, the central commodity of Filipinos, exhibited faster annual decrease in its inflation rate at 9.1 percent in January 2025 from an annual decrease of 0.6 percent in December 2024. The flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products and other cereals also recorded lower inflation rate at 3.0 percent during the month from 3.1 percent in the previous month.

On the contrary, higher annual growth rates during the month were observed in the following food items:

- a. Meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals at 4.2 percent from 1.1 percent;
- b. Milk, other dairy products and eggs at 4.8 percent from 3.0 percent;
- c. Oils and fats at 4.3 percent from 3.3 percent;
- d. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses at 9.0 percent from 0.2 percent;
- e. Sugar, confectionery and desserts at 1.3 percent from 0.3 percent; and
- f. Ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified at 8.9 percent from 7.6 percent.

Meanwhile, only the corn retained its inflation rate from the previous month at an annual decrease of 4.1 percent.



**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate in Biliran Province, All Items  
In Percent  
January 2022 – January 2025  
(2018=100)**

Month	Year			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	4.6	2.8	4.9	1.1
February	3.6	2.1	5.2	
March	3.5	3.5	3.5	
April	3.7	3.3	4.4	
May	5.0	2.2	4.8	
June	6.2	1.9	4.9	
July	7.0	1.1	6.1	
August	7.9	0.6	5.0	
September	7.6	2.7	2.4	
October	7.3	2.2	4.2	
November	6.2	2.3	2.8	
December	5.8	4.0	1.9	
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index  
Philippine Statistics Authority

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Annex

Technical Notes



## TECHNICAL NOTES

The current CPI series is 2018-based. The five steps involved in the rebasing/computing of the CPI are as follows: (1) identification of the base year; (2) determination of the market basket; (3) determination of household consumption patterns; (4) monitoring of prices of items in the basket; and (5) computation of the CPI.

**REBASING THE CPI** – is the necessary to ensure that this barometer of economic phenomena are truly reflective of current situation. Consumer taste, fashion and technology change over time causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. To capture such changes for a more meaningful price comparison, revision or updating of the fixed market basket, the sample outlets, the weights and the based year had to be done periodically.

**MARKET BASKET** – refers to a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services bought by a particular group of consumers in a particular area.

**WEIGHTS** – is a value attached to a commodity or group of commodities to indicate the relative importance of that commodity or group of commodities in the market basket. The weights for the 2018-based CPI were derived from the expenditure data of the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

**MONITORING OF PRICES** – is to establish baseline information for prices of the items in the based year and monitoring of the prices of the items on a regular basis.

**COMPUTING THE CPI** – the formula uses straightforward computation of monthly average prices of commodities; chain method for elementary items indexes; geometric mean method at the lowest level (subclass level) of aggregation of price indexes; and weighted arithmetic mean at the higher levels of aggregation of the price indexes.

**RETAIL PRICE** – refers to the actual price at which retailers sell a commodity on spot or earliest delivery. Usually in small quantities for consumption and not for resale. It is confined to transactions on cash basis in the free market and excludes black-market prices of commodities that are on sale as in summer sales, anniversary sales, Christmas sales, etc.

